

New Advertisements.

Land for Sale by Auction—Wells & MacNeil
To Rent—R. H. Evans.
Dry Goods, &c.—M. W. Bogart.
Hardware—Rice Lewis & Son.
Valentines—"Era" Office.

Money Received.

On account of the New Era during the week ending Feb. 13th, 1857.
Amos Armitage 11s 10d, James Bogg 3s 3d, Simpson & Bower 3s 9d, Wm. Robinson 7s 6d, B. W. Howard, for self and two others £1 2s 6d, Jas. S. Pearson 7s 6d, 8th Armitage 7s 6d, Hugh Campbell 7s 6d, Wm. Cane 7s 6d, J. Ironside 7s 6d, E. Wheeler, 17s 6d, H. Moore for A. V. 10s, Samuel Gilbert 7s 9d, J. Moulton 3s 9d, G. E. Jackson, Agent at Buffalo, 810, Joseph Elvidge 15s, Isaac Pool 7s 6d, Josiah Davis 7s 6d, Wm. Hamilton 7s 6d, David Willson 5s, J. W. Collins 7s 6d, T. N. Gibbs 7s 6d, George Thirk 7s 6d.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday Feb. 13th, 1857.

General Summary.

The Municipal Councils of King and East Gwillimbury both meet to-morrow (Saturday)—the former at Bell's Inn, 9th Line, and the latter at Sharon.

A Missionary Meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, will be held on Monday evening next, the 18th inst. Church to be taken at 7 o'clock.

It is estimated that the property destroyed by the recent flood in Albany, through the warm weather last week, was not less than \$200,000—the water rose to a point three feet higher than ever before known.

We are again placed under renewed obligations to Mr. Wm. Macfarlane for his exertions to extend the circulation of the Era. Would that a few more of our friends would go and do likewise.

Mr. Sturtevant is exhibiting some fine bear this week, fed by Mr. Isaac Todd, of East Gwillimbury. The animal before being slaughtered was estimated to weigh about 200 lbs.

Porter's "Spirit," one of the best sporting papers in America, comes to hand regularly, and always affords a rich treat. Parties desirous of perusing it with a view to subscribe, can examine specimens at this office.

We have been requested to state that the Rev. J. Anderson, from Pickering, will preach (O. V.) in the Baptist Chapel, Newmarket, on Sabbath next, the 15th inst., at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.

Hagan, one of the parties charged with being implicated in the murder of Corrigan, has recently been tried at Quebec and acquitted. The Globe says, "Corrigan was murdered because he was a Protestant, and all the powers of Church and State have since combined to shield his murderers."

A letter from Dr. Pyne, Superintendent of Schools, in reference to Lemonville Section, Whitechurch, is in type, but was unavoidably crowded out to make room for Councils' Council Report. A report of the Church Meeting held in the Union Sabbath School Room, on the 10th inst., is also crowded out from the same cause.

News from Nicaragua brings the intelligence that Walker was in a most deplorable position, he had offered to capitulate. It is also stated that British ship, under the command of Capt. Cockburn, landed at Punta Arenas on the 16th ult., and offered protection to any British subjects composing Walker's recruits, who might be detained against their will, when ten men stepped from the ranks and were taken on board the vessel.

The Latest Move Yet.

The country has been taken by surprise, by the announcement that Chief Justice Draper has been appointed to fulfill a political commission for the Coalition. Discomfited by the undoubted success attending the recent "conspiracy" at Toronto, as the organ styles it, and understanding perfectly the importance of creating a diversion, the Administration have determined on forestalling the Opposition, by the adoption of a principal plank of the "secretoconspirators' platform"—viz: "the incorporation of the Hudson's Bay Territory as Canada soil" and the bringing in of Mr. Justice Draper, in connection with the scheme, is only intended to strengthen the position of the Government. It is, in fact, an approved party manoeuvre—a vulgar bid for a brief extension of their seats in office, unfortunately for them however, it smacks too much of the "Tim. Terrill dodge," as Mackenzie would say, and they will find themselves, in the end, even lower in public estimation. In reference to this appointment, the *Colonist* of Monday publishes the following sensible remarks:—"Speaking of it in connection with Mr. Draper, as a Judge, we have simply to ask ourselves the question—what was he appointed Chief Justice 1? Was he appointed for the *Leader* newspaper, in the beginning of the year 1857, to trumpet him, as heading off the opposition in Parliament in relation to a political matter that that very opposition moved? Or is a Judge appointed, with a view to his being useful afterwards, either through his talents, or, as the *Leader* says, his "courtesy-like address," to Ministries in distress, or to defeat and circumvent Opposition? We should assuredly say not. Chief Justice Draper is a man of ability; but for what purpose was he raised to the Bench? Was it not to bring his talent to bear upon judicial enquiries, when he could say to both Tory and Clear Grit, Radical and Conservative, that he was no longer interested in the rise, or affected by the fall, of any of them? Chief Justice Draper is spoken of by his friends, as an ornament to the Bench. Is it proper then to deprive this country of one of its judicial luminaries? Or is it likely that he either will, or can, remain a judicial luminary, long, if he may be appointed upon every mischievous and needy Ministry may tender necessary? For the Hudson's Bay affair is but a ramped-up thing, for the occasion, there being neither war, nor rumours of war about it. Nor is it a matter which has come upon the public suddenly. The question is far older than many of the people of Canada's clearings; and will

probably be settled, or adjusted, after many thousands of acres, now in forests, will be teeming with corn. It is simply, as the *Leader*—probably with less discretion than will suit the purposes of its masters—admits, a political card thrown out by the Opposition, and taken up by Mr. Justice Draper, at the instigation of the Ministry, because they think him the best man in Canada to play it.—Probably he is. We shall not quarrel with the Ministry, or their organ, about his entire fitness to cut the ground from under the Opposition's feet in the premises. But what will all this, in the meantime, establish? Unquestionably this, that Chief Justice Draper applied the talents, which should, in all decency and propriety, be applied to pure, and high, and disinterested judicial investigation, to further the interests of a political party, and to destroy the prospects of an Opposition.

County Council.

We are enabled this week to supply a continuation of the proceedings of the Counties Council, brought down to the close of the session, on Saturday last. The special attention of our readers is directed to the Report on the proposed separation of the City of Toronto from these Counties for Judicial as well as Municipal purposes.

In that document will be found in a condensed form, yet clearly and forcibly urged, unanswerable arguments in favor of the position we have uniformly maintained,—that the Counties are heavily burdened for the benefit of the city, and to secure justice to the former, the latter must be required to provide for the maintenance of her own prisons and courts.—Nothing we can say will add to the force of what is contained in that Report; and we doubt not the response from all parts of these United Counties will be such as to strengthen the hands of our Municipal Representatives, in prosecuting the good work they have so rigorously engaged in.

As the connection between the Counties and the City can only be severed by an Act of the Legislature, some difficulty may be experienced in accomplishing it. We trust, however, that even the present Government imbecilities will not refuse an act so manifestly just.

We are also pleased to observe that steps have been taken towards making the Gaol self-supporting,—at least to a great extent.—It is to us matter of surprise, that the subject of prison labor has not engaged the attention of the Council long since. One member of the Council admitted he had known for years, the Gaoler was reaping a very handsome income from this source, and still he neglected to bring the subject before his colleagues. Such conduct, is difficult to palliate.

From Mr. Starrett's speech we learn that the Gaoler sold nearly £3,000 worth of stone, which sum, after paying that functionary's salary, would leave to the County about £2,250. Here is a sum worth looking after; and we hold the Council culpable, to a certain extent, for not enquiring into this matter before. On the whole, we regard the present session of the Council as the most important since our connection with the County; and we hope and trust the reforms contemplated and efforts made, will result in a benefit to all concerned, and that even-handed justice, without distinction, will be meted out to all.

Mechanics' Institute.

An excellent Lecture was delivered by J. G. Hodgins, Esq., before the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute, on Friday evening last, the 6th inst., on the "Early History of Canada." From a Press of local matter the past two weeks, we were unable to refer to the Lectures delivered by Prof. Gaskie and Prof. Robertson, although of a deeply interesting character and affording much information and gratification to the members of the Institute. The Lecture delivered by Mr. Hodgins was also one in which many felt deeply interested. The learned gentleman commenced by referring to the discovery of America by the Spaniards—then its colonization by the English and French—to the cause leading to rivalry between the two latter nations—the means resorted to in order to enlist and secure the aid and assistance of the different tribes of Aborigines—to the hardships and privations the early settlers had to endure—to the causes which led, finally, to the taking of Quebec, the complete overthrow of French dominion and authority in the Colony and the cession to England of a territory which now bids fair to shine as the brightest gem in Victoria's royal crown. He was repeatedly cheered during the course of his remarks. There was one thing connected with the Lecture which presented its being appreciated as highly as it would otherwise have been,—the gentleman's vocal powers were insufficient to fill the large room, and many could not hear; but the Lecture itself was really a good one, and of high merit.

Northern Railroad Employees.

A Toronto correspondent of the Northern Advance, over the signature of "Beta," has been slandering, in a most ungentlemanly manner, the Conductors of the Northern Railroad, by mean and despicable insinuations. In the first place, he makes a grand charge of embezzlement against corporations in general, and then asks—What should prevent, say the Conductors, from putting the money they receive on the cars into their own pockets, their honesty?" Now did it never occur to this wise-acre, styling himself "Beta," that the same question might be asked—and the same insinuation charged home upon employees in every relation in life. The Conductors receive a salary sufficient to place them above temptation; and it is disreputable, in the highest degree, to make such insinuations, without being able to adduce something tangible to substantiate them. Conductors have a character to maintain in order to retain their respective positions and secure the confidence of their employers; to make charges, therefore, of negative kind, against them, does not enrich the calumniator, but has a tendency to create distrust and dissatisfaction. We always

look upon such cowardly attacks as representing the contempt of the writer himself, and should rather decline placing such individuals in a responsible position.

Superstitious Belief in Destiny.

THE MISSION OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Napoleon the Nephew, like Napoleon the Uncle, believes that he has a great mission to fulfill and that his life is no peril until it is accomplished. But of how little importance to the world is the mission of an Emperor, when compared with that of a philanthropist like Holloway. He indeed without inappropriateness, might be supposed to be under the protection of a special providence, for his mission is to revive the sick, to soothe bodily anguish, to save human life; these are the deeds of beneficence and love and mercy.—From all quarters we hear of the most astounding cures accomplished by his inimitable Pills and Ointment. To the former of these remedies all diseases of the skin, the muscles, and the glands, seem to yield like morning mists before the sun. The Pills put to the rout indigestion, liver complaint, and disorders of the bowels with equal certainty. Our "national disease," dyspepsia, is in peril of annihilation, and we have seen enough to feel assured that whenever Holloway's Pills are universally administered for this distressing complaint, it will inevitably be "expelled from society." Every day confirms the opinion we have heretofore expressed, that Holloway's medicines are the only preparations in existence that operate directly upon the sources of disease, and we should be willing, in case of sickness, to throw away the pharmacopoeia, forbid the doctor our presence, and trust to them and THEM ALONE.—*Boston Journal.*

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ERA.

DEAR SIR,—The suggestions of friend Miller in your last issue are too plausible and too apt to take the fancy of those who would avail themselves of such institutions, not to merit some attention. I would be far from discouraging the establishment of the higher institutions of learning, wherever the people feel the want of them; but if he will look at the subject fairly, he will discover that the same objection holds good against his project, as against roads and bridges. No doubt any of the inhabitants of a township would like to travel a good road, when it was convenient, and in the same manner they might avail themselves of the advantages of a Normal or Grammar School occasionally; but in both cases, the chief advantage must occur to the favored few. No raise our Common Schools to as high a grade as possible, and give to every child equal facilities for attending them. Throw open your Schools to the competition of the world, and my word for it, this common people will have little need of higher Schools.

What has raised the people of the New England States to at least a high level with the most favored states of the world? With a comparatively barren soil and climate, at least as unfavorable as our own, no nation on earth can surpass them, as a mass, in intelligence and refinement. True, they are by no means deficient in schools of the higher grade, but there can be no doubt their great success depends mainly on the excellence of their Common Schools. Be sure, if the system of Free Schools could be carried out in full, it might be all the same thing, should this money be employed for some other purpose, but it is much to be feared this cannot be accomplished for some time to come. Thousands will oppose it, some because it draws on their purse strings, but often through ignorance to their own prejudice. The writer of this article has had twenty-five years' practical experience mostly in common schools, and knows pretty well the practical working of School laws.

When we look at the rapidly accumulating population of the province and its probable extension to the north and west, every exertion should be used to extend the Common School fund, if we would continue its proportion to the population as good as it is at present, and if we would have higher Schools in every town, the great prosperity of the people renders it a matter of easy accomplishment.

Yours &c.,

AN OLD EDUCUE.

and, suffering yet capable, by the unfolding of his spirit powers, to approach nearer and still nearer to his Divine Origin. He is able to do this, as we first intend, without any of his reflections from our own mind, we would say, we believe "God made man in his own image and likeness," that he has a soul which he who may kill the body can not kill, "that God gave man a law which he can obey and taught to obey," that obedience to this law produces "life, peace, and happiness, and eternal death. That this death includes all that is truly evil and to be dreaded,—and this life all that is absolutely good, and to be sought. Here is the broad field of faith, over which our thoughts may freely roam, drinking from its sparkling brooks, or plucking its blessing flowers as best we can.

The Reserve Fund.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ERA.

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AN OLD EDUCUE.

February 1857.

Foreign and Colonial.

FROM THE GLOBE.

UNITED STATES COUNCIL.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. REASON presented a Report from the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

In regard to the Report of the Directors of the Georgian Upper Black River Improvement Company, the Committee recommended that no action be taken at present by this Council. But, if the said Company proceed to raise the Bridge, crossing the river at the York and Ontario boundary line, to a height to answer their purpose at their own expense and without interfering with the public convenience, the Committee could see no objection to their doing so.

In the report of the County of Grey Railway Committee in regard to the North Western Railway, the Committee saw nothing that required the action of the Council.

The Committee recommended the Council to petition the Provincial Legislature for power to be granted to the Township Municipalities to establish by By-Law any rate of compensation for Statute labour which shall not be less than two shillings and sixpence per diem, or more than five shillings per diem.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the Report, and adopted the same, as also a petition in accordance with the last clause.

BRAMPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

On motion of Mr. WILKIN, Mr. William Marshall was appointed Trustee of the Grammar School at Brampton in place of Dr. Cousins, resigned.

SEPARATION OF CITY AND COUNTY FOR JUDICIAL PURPOSES.

Select Committee appointed to enquire into the advantages of a separation between the Counties and City for judicial purposes, presented a report. A discussion having arisen as to some of the figures embraced in the report, it was referred back to the Committee with a view of securing perfect accuracy.

The Council then adjourned till this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, 6th February, 1857.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

Mr. Gamble reported from the Finance Committee the draft of a petition to the Legislature, praying that such aid as may be deemed necessary for the completion of the survey of the Georgian Bay Canal be given, as it is a work of national importance, and not to be left to the exertions of Municipalities or individuals to carry it out.

The Report was received, and the petition read and adopted.

THE GAOL.

Mr. Tyrrell made the motion of which he had given notice yesterday, authorizing a Committee of the Council to purchase alone to be broken by the prisoners in the gaol.

Mr. Gamble enquired whether any communication had been received by the Warden from the Committee of the City Council.

The Warden replied that he had received none.

Mr. Gamble said that the adoption of the motion would confer very considerable power on the Commissioners, and also render it necessary for them to spend a large portion of their time and money in attending to the duties devolving on them, and as he does not live in town, but is exposed to a large expense in coming into town, he must decline to serve on the commission, unless the remuneration received by the members of the council is increased.

Mr. Tyrrell thought it most reasonable that

the Commissioners should receive such remuneration as not to expose them to loss in discharging the duties imposed on them by the resolution.

Mr. Smith was indisposed to throw so much labour suddenly on the shoulders of the Commissioners, and was equally indisposed to allow them to draw on the Treasurer for any sum of money they might think necessary.

Mr. McKinnon would suggest to the Council all the property of the gaol, and whether the additional expenses would exceed or fall short of the profits, before entering upon such a project. If a separation of the city from the county were effected, there would, perhaps, be no necessity for it.

Mr. Strutt thought it would be better to allow this matter to remain over until next session, as there is a probability of some arrangement being effected, and while that is the case, the adoption of any new system would perhaps be inexpedient.

Mr. Thompson thought this matter had been dodged heretofore, and he was glad that it had at last come up, for it appeared to him that some change ought to be made. To his knowledge there are from thirty to forty prisoners constantly engaged in breaking stones; and if they earned 2s 6d per day, the proceeds would form a large sum; but if it were only one-half penny, that it would amount to £1000 a year. This money ought to be paid over to the county, but, instead of that, it went into the pockets of the gaoler, who already received a salary of £250 a year.

Mr. Starrett had himself taken great pains to count the prisoners engaged in breaking stones, and found that there were on two occasions forty of them earning £2,500 a year. He asked where the money went to, and he was told that the gaoler received it. He was astonished, for he had expected that all that was earned in the gaol should be paid over to the county if the county supported the gaol. There was actually during the past year nearly £3,000 worth of stone sold by the gaoler to the city, and the proceeds pocketed by him, whereas, if it had been paid over, as it ought to have been to the county, the county after paying the gaoler's salary, would have gained nearly £2,250. That was a very handsome little sum he thought worth looking after, and which would be much better in the hands of the County Treasurer than in those of the gaoler. But not only that, but the gaoler actually lined out prisoners through the town, digging drains and cellars, making a profit on the transaction, which he put into his own pocket. On one such job he made a profit of about £50. He did not make these statements without being able to prove them. Now he was for retrenchment, and he would like to see this system changed, so that the taxation of the county might be diminished. He wanted the profits arising from the employment of the prisoners, to be applied to their support, instead of going into the pocket of the gaoler, while the support of the prisoners was defrayed by direct taxation on the people; and he was glad that the people of the county were awakening to the truth of this matter. If the gaoler's salary of £250 was not sufficient, then he would say increase the salary to £300, or £700, or £1,000 a year, if it were absolutely necessary; and even then, there would be a gain to the county of £1,200 or £1,500 a year; but, whatever was to be obtained from the work of the prisoners should be kept for the benefit of the county.

Mr. Gamble had a knowledge of the facts alleged by Mr. Starrett, from the first. He had no knowledge of them himself, but he had an acknowledgment of them from Mr. Allen, himself. In justice to Mr. Allen, he should say that he had always expressed an anxiety for a change in the system on his account, as well as on account of the public interest; but, he must say, as this matter was brought under the attention of the public, the Council would not seem to be discharging its duty if it did not see that a change was made.

Mr. Tyrrell would not pretend to point out what course the Council should pursue; but for his own part he would say that he did not desire to make any profit on the labour of the prisoners. His object was to provide proper employment for them; and for overlooking them and taking charge of the work he would be quite willing to allow Mr. Allen a fair percentage, so that whatever is left and right should go into the funds of the county, and what is fair and right should be paid to the gaoler.

Mr. Wheeler thought the matter had better be kept quiet for the present. He did not know that the labour of the prisoners was so very profitable, nor did he know what authority the gaoler had to hire out prisoners in the city, and make a profit on their labour in digging cellars and drains. With regard to the increase of the gaoler's salary, which had been suggested, he did not conceive it to be necessary, for it was evident that an increase had been given already during the sitting of the council. The members of the council could not forget that two additional turnkeys had been appointed at a salary of £90 a year each, and that he looked on it as a direct addition of £180 a year to the salary of the gaoler, as he no doubt wanted them to take charge of prisoners sent out through the city to dig cellars and drains.

Mr. Reesor understood that the profits made by the gaoler from this source during the past year amounted to £500, an advance of more than £300—according to Mr. Allen's own statement—over the profits of 1855; and he thought it would be well to attempt to secure this sum for the county.

Mr. Jones thought it but right to appoint these two additional turnkeys, as one of the prisoners had escaped only a year or two ago for the want of a sufficient number of guards, when a party of them was sent out to cut ice.

Mr. Starrett said he understood that some of the members of the council were not disposed to believe what he had stated, that prisoners were sent out to work in the city for the private benefit of the gaoler; but he had stated, nothing that he was not prepared to prove. He would appeal to the Reeve of Vaughan, whether he had not heard the gaoler admit it.

Mr. Gamble.—Yes.

The motion then passed.

Mr. Tyrrell moved the council again into Committee of the Whole, on the Report of the select Committee appointed to consider the means of effecting a separation of the city from the county, for judicial purposes.

The Warden read the following report:—

In a matter of so much importance as the complete separation of the county from the city of Toronto, for judicial purposes, your Committee felt that no action would be justifiable without the existence of a strong necessity being fully established.

Your Committee, therefore, with a view to a full investigation of the connection and jurisdiction of its effects, financially, availed themselves of all the various sources of information open to them, and at last likely to afford aid.

Appended to this Report are returns from the Sheriff, Jailor, and Treasurer in reply to inquiries addressed to those officers, shewing as far as it is matter of official record, the expense for the administration of Justice among convicts, and shewing also most clearly the sources from which the funds, necessary to pay the expenses, are derived.

Of the seven courts held in the Court-house,

the last sitting of the General Quarter Sessions, the cognizance of offences committed within the counties alone, and cannot therefore be considered as at all affected by the connection with the city.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, which is open alike to the counties and the city, held during the year 1856, three sittings, of 22, 37, and 38 days, respectively, a total of 97 days.

The whole attendance of Grand Jurors from the counties at that Court was 412 days.

From the city..... 178

Making a total of..... 590 days.

The whole attendance of petit jurors from the counties at the same court was 2,119 days

From the city..... 1,239

Making a total of..... 3,358 days

The gaol shows that the commitments from the counties for the year has been 80 days

From the city..... 1887

Making a total of..... 1967 days

Being in the ratio of 1 from the counties for 23 47-80 from the city.

The aggregate term of confinement of county prisoners is shown to be..... 2,906 days

Of city prisoners..... 32,966

Making a total of..... 35,872 days

The aggregate term of confinement of county prisoners being to that of city prisoners as one to 11 113-1533.

Of the criminals tried in the Courts open to both city and counties, 34 are from the latter, and 93 from the former.

The Treasurer shows that the whole gaol expense for the year 1856 has been £5,093 19-3d, or a fraction over 1s 9d for the average daily cost for the entire maintenance and care of prisoners. Deducting from this aggregate the sum of £999 5s 10d received from Government as the proportion of gaol expenses paid under Statute 6th Vic. cap. 58, the balance to be paid by the counties and city is £4,094 13s 11d. Of this sum, the city for the maintenance and care of its prisoners, in the aggregate amounting, as shown above, to £2,906 days, has paid under agreement recently concluded, only £250, leaving the balance of £2,114 13s 11d to be born by the counties for the maintenance and care of their prisoners for an aggregate period of 2,906 days. Were the above sum of £2,094 13s 11d apportioned between the counties and city in proportion to the aggregate number of days' confinement and maintenance of the prisoners of each respectively, the counties would only be called upon to pay the sum of £1,912 5s 7d, and the city should pay the balance of £2,874 11s 3d.

In this statement nothing is said in regard to the cost of maintenance, &c., of the Court House, and of the expenses to the counties for services connected therewith, and with the Courts. It does not appear to your committee that for the use of the Court House any specific charge has ever yet been made. The annual cost to these counties for the Court House and supplies, and services required for the maintenance and use, including interest on original cost, is £1,028 12s 0d. Of this expenditure it is more difficult to determine the proportion for which each Municipality should justly be held responsible, than it is to determine that for the gaol. Considering, however, that the principal courts held in the Court House are open to the counties and city alike, and that the chief part of the business transacted therein, civil and criminal, falls along to the city, and considering also, that the Recorder's Court and City Division Court are, in their jurisdiction, confined exclusively to the city, yet are lawfully entitled to hold their sittings in the Court House of the counties; and further, that the offices of the Sheriff and County Court are equally for the benefit of the counties and city, while the only exclusive use enjoyed by the counties of the Court House is in the accommodation afforded to the sittings of the County Council and Court of Quarter Sessions, and in the office of treasurer, county clerk, and clerk of the peace, your committee deem the city justly liable for at least one-third of the cost of maintenance of the Court House, equivalent to the sum of £342 12s 0d.

The fees paid by the counties to the Sheriff and Clerk of the Peace, under the Jury Law, in part of which is refunded, amounted in 1856 to £2,359 15s 6d. The services rendered for which this sum was paid, were alike for the benefit of the counties and city, in proportion to the amount of business from each respectively in our Courts—say for the city of Toronto at least one-half, or £229 17s 0d. The actual pecuniary loss sustained by these counties during the year 1856, resulting from their connection with the city of Toronto, as shown by the official records, also referred to committee, cannot be less than £2,203 13s 0d, and which can only be supplied by direct taxation upon the people of these counties for the benefit of the city of Toronto.

In the above calculation no mention is made of the serious loss of time and annoyance caused by delay to suitors, witnesses, jurors, &c., from the counties attending our Courts for weeks together, three times a year, while every one will admit the whole business of the Courts for the counties, if separated from the city, could readily be disposed of within the limits of a few days. In the aggregate this item, your committee feel persuaded, will be found to fall but little, if any, short of that drawn from official records.

In thus far confining their enquiries to what may be deemed the financial view of the subject submitted to them, your committee have not lost sight of the equally important question of the proper administration of justice. Whilst due deliberation should be observed in all proceedings of a judicial character, no unnecessary delays or impediments should be interposed to a prompt application of the legal remedies sought by those who connect themselves with the Court. The prolonged sitting of our Courts cannot but operate injuriously upon suitors, from the expense of the counties, creating, in many instances, evils approximating, if not equal in magnitude, to those they would have redressed by their appeals to the tribunals.

The peace and welfare of the country, and the happiness and contentment of the people can only be secured, as far as possible, making in the eye of the law, and its operation, as the fellow man. Your Committee respectfully submit their opinion, that under the existing connection with the city of Toronto, such an object cannot be attained in these counties, either as respects the proper administration of justice, or the just distribution of the burdens incident thereto; and therefore unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of such steps as, in the opinion of your council, will, at an early day, effect a complete separation for judicial as well as municipal purposes.

The report of the Committee having been adopted and reported to the Council.

Mr. Tyrrell moved a resolution, recommending that a petition embodying the statements contained in the report, do passed.

NEW TEA AND COFFEE

Returns thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him since he has
 commenced business, and from the great inducements he holds out, hopes to be favored with a
 continuance of his services.

M. S. C. has just received very Large Importations, and is daily receiving more, that is
 a few days.

His Stock will be found Complete,

And carefully selected, with his generally acknowledged good taste. The following list will
 give a slight idea of his Stock:—

Tobacco	Cigars	Shoe Blacking
Coffee	Opium	Brooms
Sugar	Spices	

Figars	Isoburn	Pails
Rice	Lobsters	Wash Tubs
Raisins	Sardines	Butter Prints
Currants	Stoughton Bitters	Rolling Pins
Tobacco	Catsup	Essence Anchovy
Harvey Sauce	Meerchaum and	Pickles
Herrings, dried	Fancy Pipes, all kinds	English Mustard
and Pickled	Olives Oil	English Cheese
Cod Fish, dried	Castor Oil	Perfumery
and Pickled	Lamp Oil	Brandy
Champagne	Ale and Porter	Holland Gin
Molasses	Port Wine	Old Tom
Syrup	Sherry Wine by the	Whiskey
Baking Powder	Bottle or Draught	Common and Teddy
Saharatus		
See.	See.	See.

And in fact every description of Family Groceries, Crockery, China, Glass and Woods
Wares, Wines, &c. &c. all of which we will sell at the lowest possible Cash prices.

Wares: Trunks, Trunks, &c., &c., of which we have a large and splendid Assortment of Trunks in which he defies competition this side of New York. Call and examine for yourselves and you will be well paid for your trouble. Never go to Toronto to purchase by Wholesale or Retail if you wish to save your time and money before calling at

M. S. CORRYELL'S

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Newmarket, Jan. 29th, 1857.

M. W. BOGART'S

STOCK OF WINTER GOODS

WILL BE FOUND COMPLETE, COMPRISING

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND MILLINERY

Constantly on Hand, and Made to Order.

CORNER OF MAIN AND TIMOTHY STREETS, NEW MARKET.

General Invitation to All!

The Right Thing at the Right Price to visit the Right Place.

THOMAS BROWN & CO.,
GROCERS, DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.,
No. 47, Yonge St., three Doors North of King St., Toronto.

OUR Assortment of GROCERIES is larger and more varied than ever, and we have no hesitation in saying that the Prices will compare favorably with any other House in Canada. Strict attention has been given in the selection of our TEAS, and we confidently recommend them as being of the right sort. Our COFFEES are the Best and Full Flavored Article that gives Satisfaction to both Seller and Buyer. Our SUGARS are as Cheap as the Cheapest.

OUR STOCK OF WINES AND LIQUORS

OUR STOCK OF WINES AND LIQUORS
Is very extensive and varied. Our Best is the Best, and our low-priced is Guaranteed
Good and Wholesome.

Every other article in our line we have on hand and for Sale at Reasonable Terms.

TO THOSE WHO USE TOBACCO,
LET THEM TRY OUR FAVORITE BRANDS.

"Jockey Club," "Wedding Cake," and "Morning Glory," in pomei plugs; And
"The Love Knot," and "Prairie Blossom," brands, six to the pound.

Remember the Address,—

THOMAS BROWN & Co.,
Grocers, Dealers in Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 47 YONGE STREET, Three Doors North of King St. TORONTO.

T  T

THOMAS NIXON,

THANKFUL for past favors begs to remind his numerous friends and Customers that he has now on hand (and will dispose of at the lowest remunerating profit) a very large assortment of the choicest

TEAS, GROCERIES,

Crockery, Glass-ware, Provision, and an increased Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WOOL, WOOL!

THE Subscriber will pay the Highest Cash Price for Wool at the Newmarket Station.

J. W. MARSDEN.

Newmarket, May 29, 1856.



CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of Mercantile Wheat delivered in the following form:

In the Grocery Department will be found—
Teas, Coffee, Spices, Tobaccoes,
Cocoas, Cigars,
Chocolates, Raisins,
Sugars, Figs,
Rice, Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c., &c., &c.
In the Provision Department
Lard, Cheese,
Pork, Bacon,
Hams, Lobsters,
Mackerel, Sardines,
Trout, (Fresh and in Barrel), Herrings, Cod-
fish, (dry,) Codfish, (in Barrel,) Potatoes,
Flour, Peas,
Onions, Crackers,
Dumplings, Cornmeal.

ON THE BOOKSHELVES

Asa kept a good supply of English and American BOOKS, in all kinds of the desirable and Reliable Literature, in various styles of binding, together with a first-rate supply of Family Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books.

—ALSO—

Stationery of all kinds, Yancey Goods, Dolls, Musical Instruments, Blank Books, Music Books, Pens &c.

Newmarket, Dec. 4, 1858.

SAW LOGS!

GLENVILLE MILLS!

The subscriber respectfully informs the public

JAMES CULVERWELL,
DAVID JOHNSON, Manager.
 January 1, 1857.

Amusements.

An honest Dutchman, on being asked how often he shaved, replied:—"Three times a week; but I don't shave every day."

A French genius, in describing a lake in Minnesota, says it is so clear that by looking into it you can see the making tea in China.

There is a firm in New York, the name of which is "Hatch & Clock." The clerks are prepared to be all Shanghai.

"Doctor," said a gentleman to his physician, "is there a disease called the shingles?" "Yes to be sure," replied the doctor. "Then I have got it," said the patient, "for the roof of my mouth is broken out in a dozen places."

"My," said a little urchin the other night, "I'm so cold on this straw bed." "Be quiet my child, till your sisters come from meeting, they have the feather beds on for their business."

A CUTE BOY.—"James, my son, take this letter of the post office and pay the postage on it." The boy returned highly elated and said, "Father, I seen a lot of men putting letters in a little place and when no one was looking, I clipped in yours for nothing, and I bought a ginger cake with the money. Ain't I cute, pa?"

A TAIL SHEDDING YANKEE who made his appearance at Cape May last summer, strolled down on the beach during bathing time. On seeing the very of beauties sporting in the waves he burst into a fit of enthusiasm.

"I see so here I if that don't remind me of something they have at home."

"What is it?" inquired a friend who stood by him.

"What is it?" said Jonathan, smacking his lips, "why it's lard and water."

Toronto Advertisements.

LAMB'S MOTORS.

King Street West, Toronto.

THE FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated in the heart of the city, and near the Grand and Steamboat Landing, has been fitted with new Furniture, Carpeted and Painted.

The Sleeping Apartments are large and well ventilated.

Special notice is given on hand on the arrival of the City and Steamboats.

THOMAS LAMB, PROPRIETOR.

Toronto, March 19, 1856.

PANTECHNETHECA.

CIRCULAR.

THE subscriber begs to inform the Citizens of Toronto and Public generally, that he has formed a Partnership with Mr. JOHN CHARLESWORTH, in the Dry Goods, Clothing, and General Business, and has purchased from Mr. CHARLESWORTH, a large and valuable stock of Goods, and has now opened a new and extensive connection in Great Britain, he will be enabled to offer inducements hitherto unknown in Canada.

J. B. KYNDER.

PANTECHNETHECA.

CIRCULAR.

THE subscriber desires to inform the Citizens of Toronto and Public generally, that he has formed a Partnership with Mr. JOHN CHARLESWORTH, in the Dry Goods, Clothing, and General Business, and has purchased from Mr. CHARLESWORTH, a large and valuable stock of Goods, and has now opened a new and extensive connection in Great Britain, he will be enabled to offer inducements hitherto unknown in Canada.

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JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

PANTECHNETHECA.

CIRCULAR.

Toronto Advertisements.

Honesty the Best Policy.

A. HEARL.

Is now prepared to show the largest and cheapest lot of goods and furs.

Dry Goods and Millinery.

Is now prepared to show the largest and cheapest lot of goods and furs.

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Toronto Advertisements.

WM. WHARIN.

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.

Has now received the whole of his Stock.

Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c.

(ALL KINDS OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES.)

Which he intends offering at VERY LOW PRICES.

BELOW will be found a list of some of the best

Being Alberts—Gold and Silver Watches, Gold

Guards, Alberts, Chateaux and Collars, Sets

Brooches, Ruchings, Sleeves Links, Studs, Keys,

Diamond Rings, Ladies and Gentlemen's Rings,

Earrings, &c., &c. And a general assortment

of Jewellery, Jet Goods, Musical Boxes, &c., &c.

No. 17, Church Street, near door South of

King Street,

Toronto, May 15, 1855.

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Newmarket Advertisements.

Enoch D. Rogers.

Builder, Carpenter, Joiner, &c., &c.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public

that he is now prepared to contract for

the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS

of all descriptions, on the shortest notice,

and furnish material if required.

SHOP—Main Street, Newmarket.

Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1855.

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